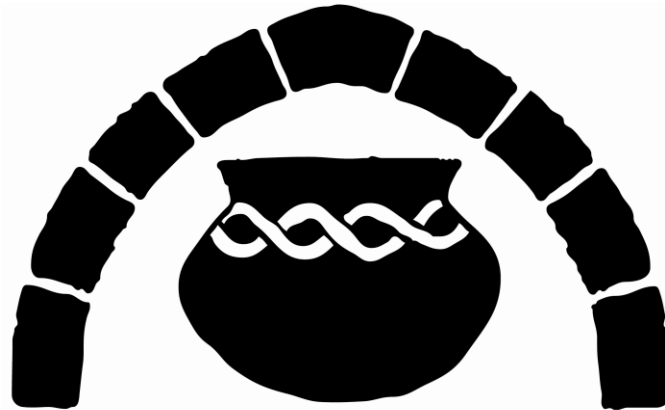


Indiana State Historic Architectural and
Archaeological Research Database
SHAARD



**INDIANA DIVISION OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
AND ARCHAEOLOGY**



Public's User Guide

February 2014

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD) of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) allows users to search information on known historic resources throughout Indiana. The data contained in SHAARD was collected from previously conducted cultural resource inventories, National and State Registers listings, research projects, and cultural resource management project reports.

Access to all of the historic resource data is available on the web at www.SHAARD.dnr.in.gov and is open to the public. SHAARD includes data from the IHSSI (County Survey Program), the Indiana Cemetery and Burial Ground Registry, historic bridges, properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, properties listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, and historic theaters in Indiana. Access to archaeological site locations and information is restricted.

There is also a GIS mapping component to SHAARD. To learn about the map, go to page 15 of this manual.

The quality of the data varies with the completeness and precision of the original records and may be out-of-date. In addition, there are over 250,000 paper records from past surveys located in the office. Not all the data currently housed in the office can be found in the database. More information is being entered daily. Absence of data does not necessarily indicate the absence of resources.

The majority of properties included in SHAARD are privately owned and are not open to the public. Please respect property owners' privacy.

Users are encouraged to notify the DHPA about additions or corrections that may be necessary at SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov. New sites will be added to the database as they are received. Users are also encouraged to notify the DHPA at SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov of difficulties in accessing data or other issues encountered in using the database.

SHAARD was made possible with financial support from the Federal Highway Administration, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, and the Historic Preservation Fund of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

II. HOW TO ACCESS SHAARD

To Enter SHAARD, Go to www.SHAARD.dnr.in.gov

1. To enter SHAARD, click on “Enter SHAARD as a guest.” By entering as a guest, you will have access to the digitally available historic resource data. No archaeological information is available through this entry.

2. The General Public will not be given username/ password access to SHAARD.

3. The General Public will not be given a SHAARD account.

4. Click on “SHAARD Frequently Asked Questions” to see frequently asked questions about SHAARD.

The screenshot shows the SHAARD website with a blue header containing 'IN.gov' and 'SHAARD'. The main content area has a 'Welcome to SHAARD' section with three paragraphs of text. To the right, there are two yellow boxes. The first box, labeled '1', contains the text 'Web access to all of the historic resource data is open to the public, except for archaeological information.' and a link 'Enter SHAARD as a guest'. The second box, labeled '2', contains a 'Sign In' section with 'Username:' and 'Password:' labels, input fields, a 'Sign In' button, and a link for forgotten passwords. Below this, a third box labeled '3' contains a link 'Request a SHAARD Account'. At the bottom right, a box labeled '4' contains links 'SHAARD Frequently Asked Questions' and 'Questions'. The footer contains copyright information and a contact email.

IN.gov **SHAARD**

Welcome to SHAARD

The Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD) allows users to search cultural resource information on known historic and archaeological resources throughout Indiana. The data contained in SHAARD was collected from previously conducted cultural resource inventories, National Register nominations, and cultural resource management projects.

At this time, there is not a GIS component to SHAARD. The DHPA is currently digitizing site locations through different initiatives and hopes to have a GIS component of SHAARD available in the future.

The quality of the data varies with the completeness and precision of the original records and may be out-of-date. Absence of data does not necessarily indicate the absence of resources. The SHAARD is an ongoing initiative, and the associated data will undergo staged enhancements and constant updating.

THE ACT OF CHECKING SHAARD DOES NOT RELIEVE THE USER OF COMPLYING WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE OR FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS. Furthermore, the majority of properties included in SHAARD are privately owned and are not open to the public. Please respect property owners' privacy.

Users are encouraged to notify the DHPA about additions or corrections that may be necessary at SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov. Please include references or other documentation to substantiate requested changes or additions. New sites will be added to the database as they are received.

SHAARD was made possible with financial support from the Federal Highway Administration, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, and the Historic Preservation Fund of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Web access to all of the historic resource data is open to the public, except for archaeological information. **1**

Enter SHAARD as a guest

Sign In **2**

Username:

Password:

Sign In

If you forgot your password or are having problems logging in, please email SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov

3 **Request a SHAARD Account**

[SHAARD Frequently Asked Questions](#)

4 [Questions](#)

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III. TERMS & CONDITIONS FOR SHAARD USAGE

You must read and accept the Terms & Conditions for SHAARD usage to be able to advance further into the application.

IN.gov

SHAARD

Accept Terms and Conditions

1) I understand and agree that the confidential information contained in SHAARD may not be released to unauthorized individuals or organizations. Confidential information includes, but is not limited to, locational information for all archaeological sites and locational information for owner-restricted National Register property listings.

2) I understand and agree that the data available through SHAARD is not complete, may be inaccurate, and may be modified as new information is prepared for inclusion in the database.

3) I understand and agree that SHAARD contains information from archaeological and historic properties that are under the jurisdiction, ownership, and/or under the control of other entities, such as state and federal agencies, private individuals, and tribal governments. Said properties may be afforded additional levels of legal protection related to the restrictions on cultural resource information. I agree to use SHAARD information only in compliance with applicable municipal, county, state, tribal or federal laws and regulations.

4) I understand and agree that the absence of information contained in SHAARD concerning cultural resources in a particular location does not necessarily indicate that no such resources exist in said location. I also understand and agree that the absence of information concerning cultural resources in a particular location may be due simply to a lack of survey investigations of said location.

5) I understand and agree that the inclusion of a resource in SHAARD does not imply that it has special standing with the programs of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, unless it has been officially recognized by the National Park Service through listing in the National Register of Historic Places. I also understand and agree that properties included in SHAARD are not necessarily assured grants and/or any other public assistance and/or legal protections.

6) I understand and agree that access to SHAARD does not constitute permission to enter onto or conduct archaeological investigations on any land for which cultural resource records are maintained in the inventory. I further understand and agree that it is my responsibility to obtain written permission from appropriate municipal, county, state, federal or tribal officials, or private property owners, before instituting any archaeological or cultural resource investigations on, or related to, their lands. Copies of the products of such research should be sent to appropriate officials or landowners, and all permit terms and conditions must be honored.

☐ I accept the above terms and conditions.

Continue

IV. HOW TO SEARCH SHAARD

Once the Terms & Conditions of SHAARD are accepted, users will be directed to the Structural Survey Search page.

There are five Structural Survey datasets from which users can search. They include Theaters, IHSSI (County Survey), Cemetery Registry, Historic Bridges, and National Register. Not every paper document in the DHPA has been entered into the SHAARD database. So if no records are found, check back in the future or contact the DHPA Records Check Coordinator DHPARecordscheck@dnr.in.gov to review the paper documents needed.

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the SHAARD Structural Surveys Search page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: https://secure.in.gov/apps/dnr/shaard/structural_surveys.html?_flowExecutionKey=_c89CB23C-1D00-2581-B86A-79977C58E030_k6873E0E3-01E8-A838-30. The browser's menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Favorites, Tools, and Help. The toolbar shows various icons including a Bing search bar, a weather icon, a Facebook icon, and a Live Search icon. The page title is "Structural Surveys Search".

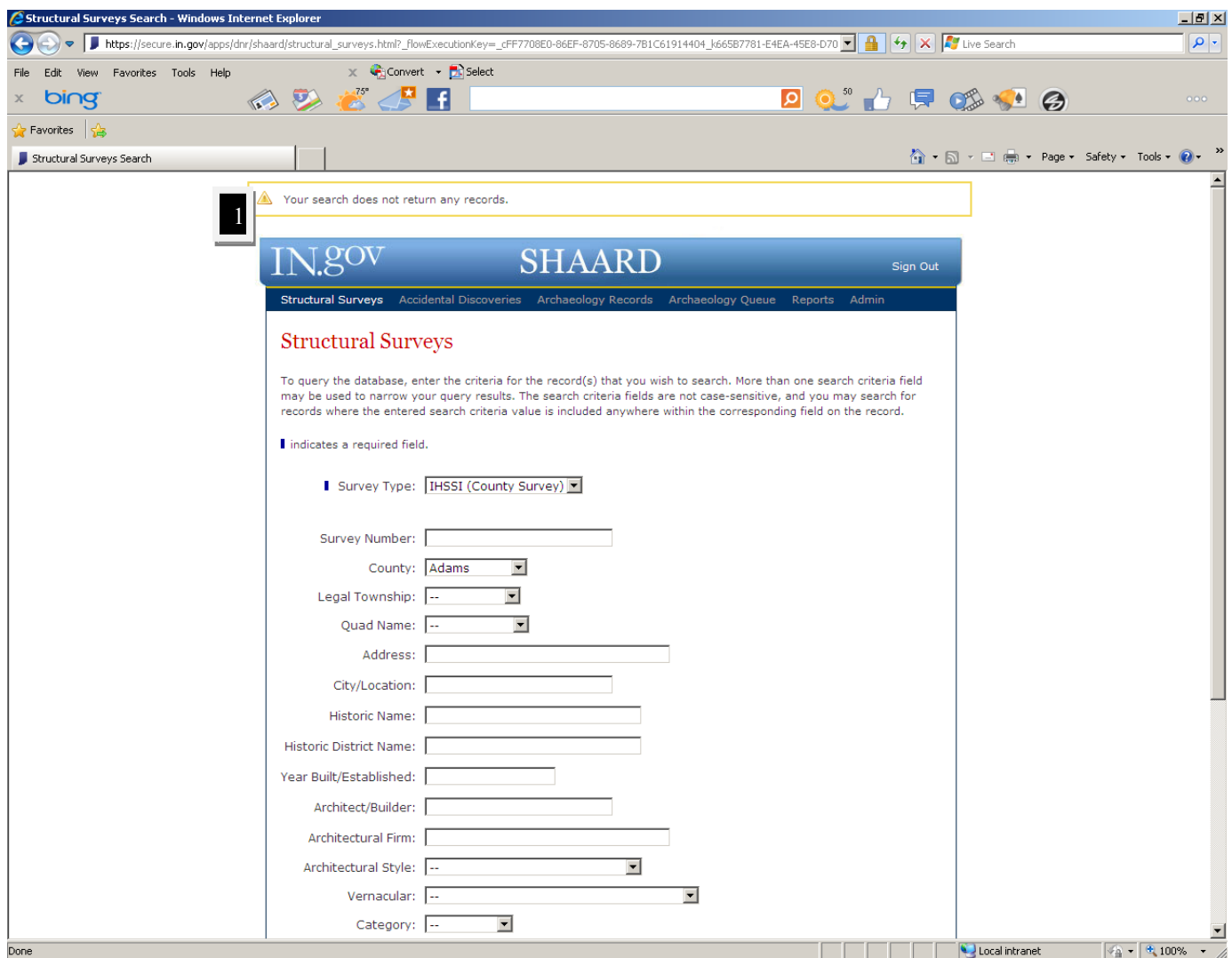
The main content area of the page has a blue header with the "IN.gov" logo and the "SHAARD" title. To the right of the title are links for "My Account" and "Sign Out". Below the header is a navigation menu with the following items: "Structural Surveys", "Accidental Discoveries", "Archaeology Records", "Archaeology Queue", "Reports", and "Admin". The "Structural Surveys" item is highlighted in red.

The main heading is "Structural Surveys". Below it is a paragraph explaining the search process: "To query the database, enter the criteria for the record(s) that you wish to search. More than one search criteria field may be used to narrow your query results. The search criteria fields are not case-sensitive, and you may search for records where the entered search criteria value is included anywhere within the corresponding field on the record."

Below this paragraph is a legend: "■ indicates a required field.".

The search form includes a "Survey Type:" label followed by a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is currently open, showing the following options: "--", "Theaters", "IHSSI (County Survey)", "Cemetery Registry", "Historic Bridges", and "National Register".

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the text: "© 2007 DNR-DHPA. All rights reserved." and "Comments on the site? Email dhpawebmaster@dnr.in.gov".



1. When you do a search and nothing is found in the database, you will receive this message at the top of the page. Not every paper document in the DHPA has been entered into the SHAARD database. So if no records are found, check back in the future or contact the DHPA Records Check Coordinator DHPARecordscheck@dnr.in.gov to review the paper documents needed.

Structural Surveys Search - Windows Internet Explorer

https://secure.in.gov/apps/dnr/shaard/structural_surveys.html?_flowExecutionKey=_c9329382D-3466-3DE4-960A-3125177073BF_kB2DE2EB8-3FBA-2BF2-0D/

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

bing

Structural Surveys Search

IN.gov SHAARD Sign Out

Structural Surveys Accidental Discoveries Archaeology Records Archaeology Queue Reports Admin

Structural Surveys

To query the database, enter the criteria for the record(s) that you wish to search. More than one search criteria field may be used to narrow your query results. The search criteria fields are not case-sensitive, and you may search for records where the entered search criteria value is included anywhere within the corresponding field on the record.

■ indicates a required field.

■ Survey Type: Historic Bridges

Survey Number:

County: Cass

Legal Township: --

Quad Name: --

City/Location:

Historic Name:

Historic District Name:

Year Built/Established:

Architect/Builder:

Architectural Firm:

Vernacular: --

Rating: --

Status: --

Status date:

Search Reset Form

Local intranet 100%

Using Historic Bridges as an example, the following chapter will illustrate the results of a search.

You can search by multiple fields, but to receive the most complete list of entries from a search, a simple “County” search will produce the most results. However, SHAARD will only display 500 records at a time. If your search results in more than 500 results, you will need to modify your search to create a smaller list.

The screenshot shows the IN.gov SHAARD website's Structural Surveys page. The browser window at the top shows the URL: https://secure.in.gov/apps/dnr/shaard/structural_surveys.html?_flowExecutionKey=_cB89CB23C-1D00-2581-B86A-79977C58E030_k8F1D5534-3A20-20A0-671. The page title is "29 structural surveys found - Windows Internet Explorer".

The page content includes a navigation bar with links: Structural Surveys, Accidental Discoveries, Archaeology Records, Archaeology Queue, Reports, and Admin. The main heading is "Structural Surveys".

Callout 1 points to the "Print list of checked items" link. Callout 2 points to the "Previous" and "Next" pagination links. Callout 3 points to the "1 to 10 of 29" text. Callout 4 points to the checkbox column. Callout 5 points to the "View" link in the Action column. Callout 6 points to the photograph column. Callout 7 points to the "Items per page" dropdown menu. Callout 8 points to the "Revise search" button.

Survey Number	Survey Type	Historic Name	County	IHSSI Rating	Action
HB-0237	Historic Bridges	Wabash RR: Wabash River Bridge	Cass	Contributing	View
HB-0238	Historic Bridges	PA RR: Wabash River Bridge	Cass	Contributing	View
HB-0239	Historic Bridges	Cass County Bridge #11	Cass	Demolished	View
HB-0240	Historic Bridges	Cass County Bridge #63	Cass	Demolished	View
HB-0241	Historic Bridges	Cass County Bridge #64	Cass	Demolished	View
HB-0242	Historic Bridges	Cass County Bridge #67	Cass	Demolished	View
HB-0243	Historic Bridges	Cass County Bridge #71	Cass	Demolished	View
HB-0244	Historic Bridges	Cass County Bridge #73	Cass	Demolished	View
HB-0245	Historic Bridges	Cass County Bridge #105	Cass	Demolished	View
HB-0246	Historic Bridges	Cass County Bridge #146	Cass	Demolished	View

At the bottom, there is a footer with copyright information: © 2007 DNR-DHPA. All rights reserved. and a link to the site master's email: dhpawebmaster@dnr.in.gov.

1. By clicking “Print list of checked items,” the list as it appears will print.
2. The user can select the next page of listings by clicking on the page number or selecting “Next.”
3. This search resulted in 29 total sites – 10 of which are displayed on this page.
4. By clicking on this box, all of the records will be unselected and the user can individually select which sites they would like to print in list form.
5. Click View to view the data contained within the record.
6. Clicking on any photograph will enlarge it without opening the record.
7. The user can determine how many records should be visible on the search results page.
8. By clicking Revise Search, the user will return to the Structural Survey Search page.

These features are the same for datasets (cemeteries, theaters, bridges, IHSSI or National Register).

The following pages are what the user will see when choosing to View Cass County Bridge #64.

IN.gov SHAARD Sign Out

Structural Surveys Accidental Discoveries Archaeological Sites Archaeological Site Queue Reports Admin

Historic Bridge

1 [Print](#)

2 **General Info** Geographic Info Structural Site Assessment Photos & PDFs

Historic Name: Cass County Bridge #64
IHSSI Number: -
Rating: Demolished
Year Dataset Compiled: 1986

Survey County

County	Legal Township(s)	Quad Name(s)
Cass	Adams	Twelve Mile

3 [Continue >>](#) [Cancel](#)

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1. Clicking “Print” from within the record will print all of the data associated with that record.
2. The user can page through the record by clicking on the appropriate tab. Clicking on the tabs allows the user to move pages.
3. The user can also sequentially page through the record by clicking Continue. Clicking cancel will return you to the search results page.

These features are the same for datasets (cemeteries, theaters, bridges, IHSSI or National Register).

Historic Bridge

 [Print](#)

Survey Type: Historic Bridges
County: Cass
Bridge Record Number: HB-0241
Historic Name: Cass County Bridge
#64

IHSSI File Number: -

Rating: Demolished

Year Dataset Compiled: 1986

[General Info](#)[Geographic Info](#)[Structural](#)[Site Assessment](#)[Photos & PDFs](#)

Carries: CR 1050 East

Crosses: Ulerich Ditch

Location: -

Terrestrial Coordinates (in decimal degrees)

Latitude: -

Longitude: -

Coordinates

Easting	Northing
569360	4523620

[Continue >>](#)[Cancel](#)

Historic Bridge

 [Print](#)

Survey Type: Historic Bridges
County: Cass
Bridge Record Number: HB-0241
Historic Name: Cass County Bridge #64
IHSSI File Number: -
Rating: Demolished
Year Dataset Compiled: 1986

[General Info](#)[Geographic Info](#)[Structural](#)[Site Assessment](#)[Photos & PDFs](#)

Architect/Builder

Architectural Firm

Affiliation

Rochester Bridge Company

-

Fabricator

Year Built: 1910[c.]

Condition: Excellent

Year Demolished: -

Integrity: Unaltered

Date Moved: -

Alterations: -

Bridge Specifics

Truss or Arch Type	Connection Type	Number of Panels	Number of Spans	Span Length
Plate girder	-	-	1	24'

Total Number of Spans: 1

Structure Length (in feet): 27'

Vertical Clearance (in feet): -

Road Width (in feet): 17'10"

Skew Angle: -

Structure Material: METAL

Abutments & Wingwalls: CONCRETE

Deck Material: TIMBER

Rail Type: -

Sidewalk & Parapet: -

Stone Type: -

Statement of Significance: Except for where it placed the deck, the prolific Hoosier firm that probably built this structure used a conventional pattern. The bridge retains its original members, including the latticed rails.

Architectural Description: The Rochester Bridge Company of Rochester, Indiana, probably built this single-span plate girder. Seated upon concrete abutments and wingwalls, each girder extends 27' with 3'-high plates. The flange ends are square. Bolted through the plates at midheight, three I floor beams and the top flanges carry the timber deck with its 17'10" roadway.

[Continue >>](#)[Cancel](#)

Historic Bridge

 [Print](#)

Survey Type: Historic Bridges
County: Cass
Bridge Record Number: HB-0241
Historic Name: Cass County Bridge
#64
IHSSI File Number: -
Rating: Demolished
Year Dataset Compiled: 1986

General Info

Geographic Info

Structural

Site Assessment

Photos & PDFs

County Bridge Number: 64
INDOT Number: -
IHBC Rating: -
HABS/HAER Inventory Rating: 3
Historic District Name: -
Access: Yes, unlimited
Ownership: -
Endangered: No
Threat: Not listed on 1990 county road map
Areas of Significance: -

Function

Historic: Highway Bridge
Current: Demolished

Status

Status date

Demolished

-

National Register Listing
Date: -

NPS File Number: -

National Register File
Number: -

State Register Listing
Date: -

Bibliography: Butler, Fairman & Seufert, Inc. Bridge Inspection/Reinspection Report: Cass County (Indianapolis, 1973, 1979).

Continue >>

[Cancel](#)

Historic Bridge

 [Print](#)

Survey Type: Historic Bridges
County: Cass
Bridge Record Number: HB-0241
Historic Name: Cass County Bridge
#64

IHSSI File Number: -
Rating: Demolished
Year Dataset Compiled: 1986

[General Info](#)[Geographic Info](#)[Structural](#)[Site Assessment](#)[Photos & PDFs](#)

Photos

Filename	Size	Subject
 hb0241a.jpg	197.97 KB	Photograph

PDFs

Filename	Size	Subject
-	-	-

Adobe® Reader® is required to open PDF files. You can [download Adobe® Reader®](#) for free from Adobe.com.

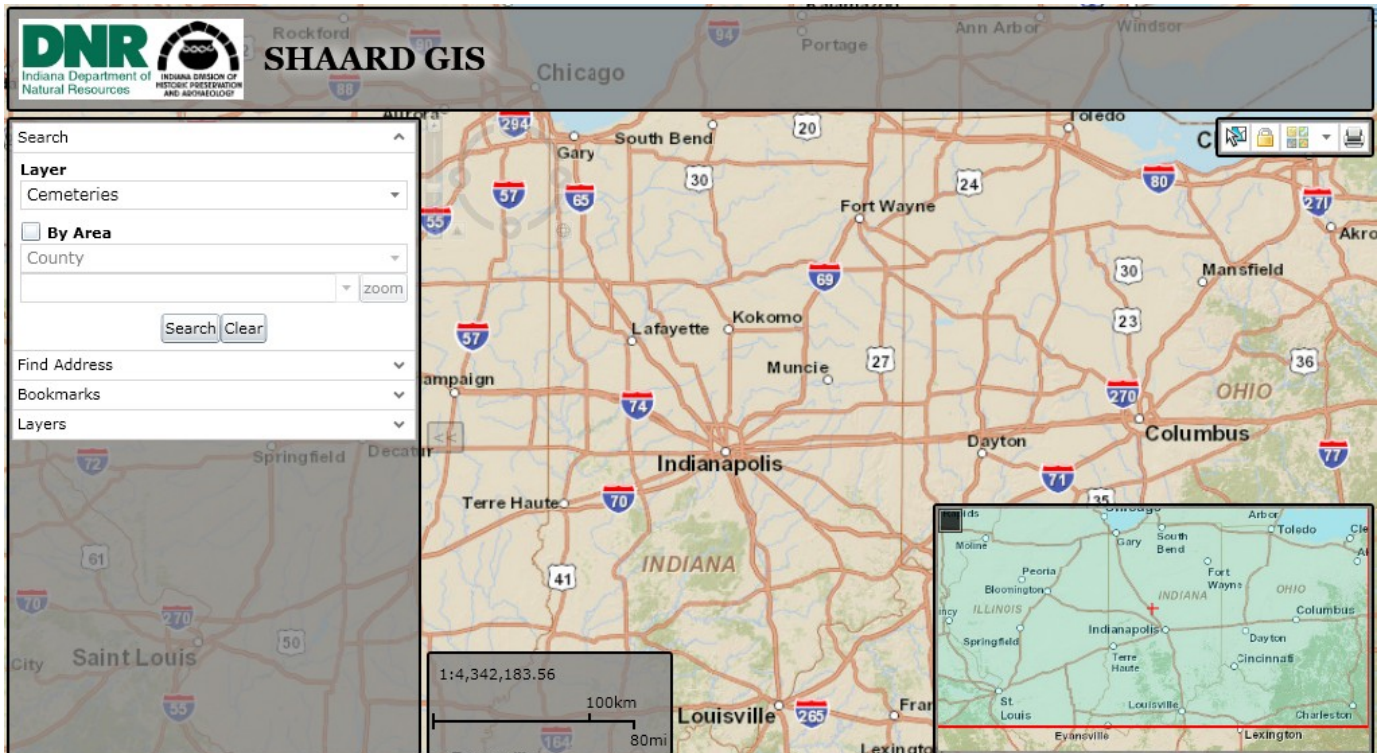
[Return to Search Results](#)

1. Clicking on this button will return the user to the “Search Results Page.”

V. SHAARD GIS

You can use SHAARD GIS to search for the locations of cemeteries, historic structures (IHSSI County Survey), historic bridges, and sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Many GIS programs will show you similar information, like the location of a cemetery near a community, but the unique piece to SHAARD GIS is that it is connected to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology's online database – State Historic Architecture and Archaeology Resource Database (SHAARD). This means from the map you can learn more information about the cemetery or historic structure, plus access photos or PDFs related to the site. The following guide will help you best utilize the program in order to find the information in which you are searching.

To start SHAARD GIS, go to <https://dnrmaps.dnr.in.gov/apps/shaardgis/>. This brings you to the home page of SHAARD GIS. SHAARD GIS uses a software program called *Silverlight*. The first time you open SHAARD GIS you may need to download *Silverlight*. It should do this on its own, but if your computer has administrative firewalls, you may need to approve the installation. Simply follow the instructions on the computer screen. Without *Silverlight*, SHAARD GIS will not work.

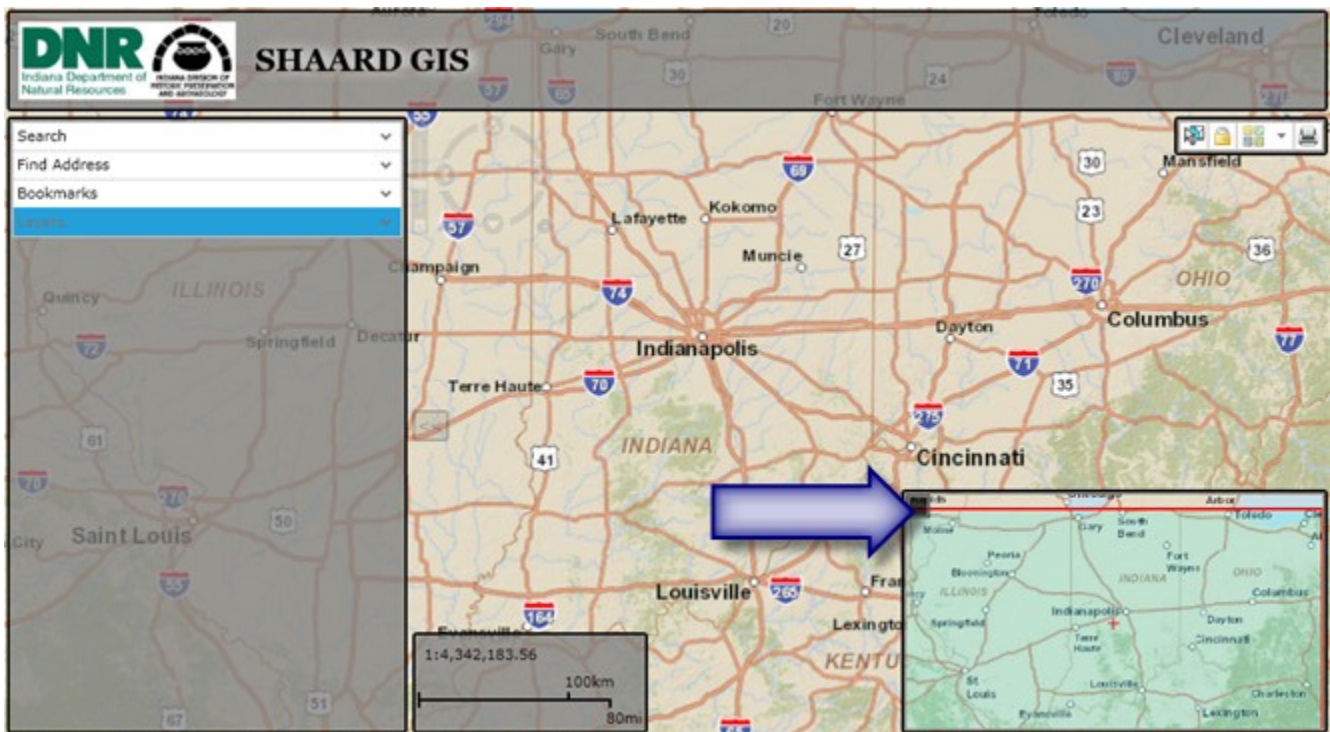


GETTING THE MAP THE WAY YOU WANT IT

How do I get the map in the lower right hand corner to go away?

The map on the lower right hand corner places Indiana in a greater Midwest context, plus shows you where in the state you are viewing. So for example, if you scroll into the Fort Wayne area, on the small box in the right hand corner, there will be a red box covering the Fort Wayne area.

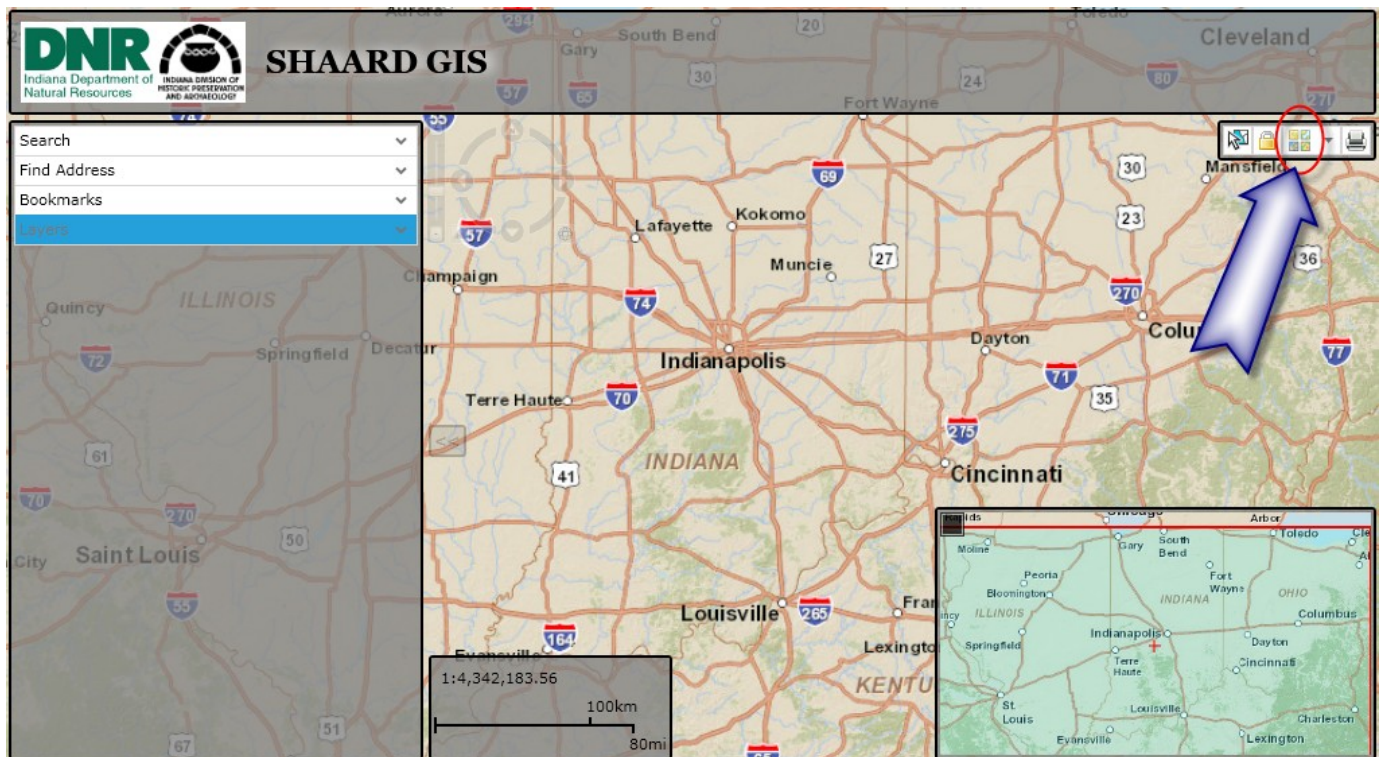
This map is defaulted to be full when you open SHAARD GIS. To reduce its size and make it not viewable, click on the gray box in the small map's upper left hand corner. This will reduce its size to a small gray box in the lower right hand corner of your map. To enlarge it back to full size, simply click on the gray box located in the lower right hand corner of the map.



I do not like the map that is being used on the background of SHAARD GIS, how do I change this?

The default for SHAAARD GIS is to use the “Streets” map. You can change the background view to one of ten (10): Streets, Imagery, Topo, Physical, Shaded Relief, Terrain, National Geographic, Oceans, Canvas, or DeLorme.

To change the back ground map, click on the Menu tab in the upper right hand corner of your map, clicking on the “4 Squares” tab offers a drop down menu. Scroll through the choices using the slide tab on the right side of the drop down menu. When you click on the background you wish to use, the map will automatically update with the new background.

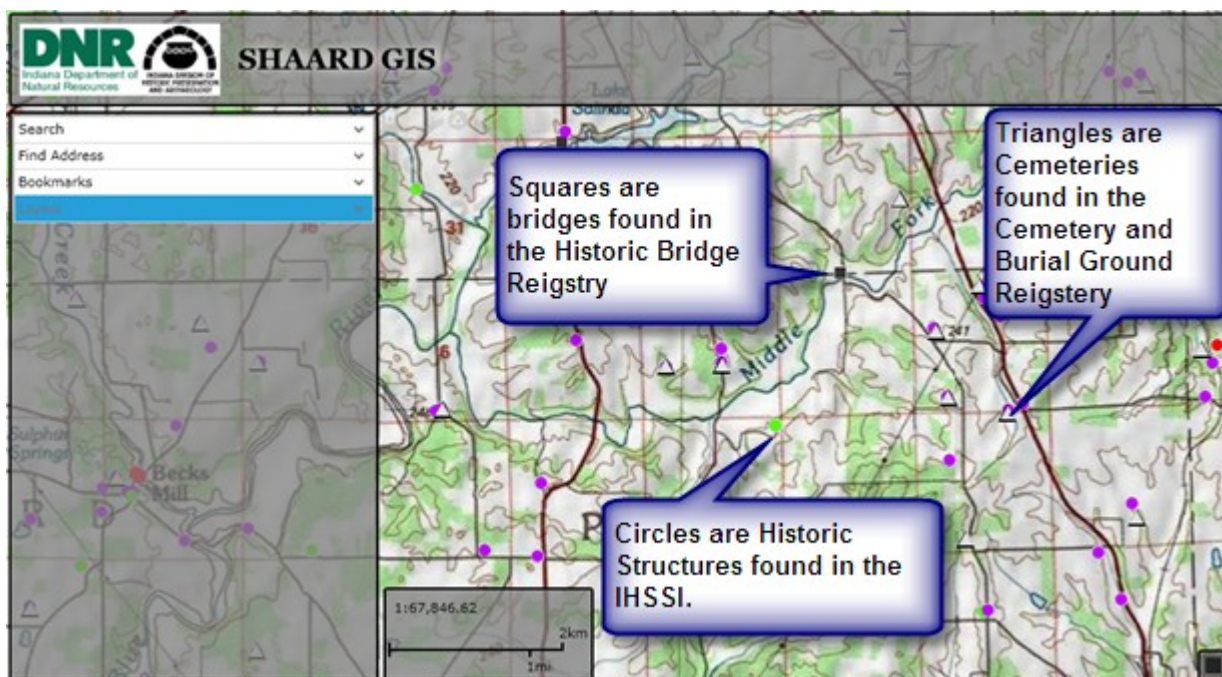


What are all the dots I see on the map?

As you scroll in closer to the map, colored dots, squares, triangles and stars will begin to appear. These items will not appear at the State overview level.

Circles represent sites identified in the IHSSI (County Survey) program. Triangles represent cemeteries identified in the Cemetery and Burial Ground Registry Program, squares are historic bridges identified in the historic bridge database, and stars represent those sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Along with the dots, you will see blue polygons over areas. These are National Register listed historic districts. You cannot currently click on these boxes to view further information, but future enhancements will allow for this.



For County Survey Sites (circles) and Historic Bridges (squares), the symbol will have a color associated with it. This represents the rating given to the property through the DHPA's IHSSI County Survey Program. The Colors represent:

- Red – Outstanding
- Green – Notable
- Purple – Contributing
- Blue – Non-Contributing
- Black – Demolished
- Yellow – Unknown

One site might have three symbols over it. For example a cemetery would have a triangle since it is listed in the Cemetery and Burial Ground Registry. Then it might have next to the triangle a circle, for when it was identified in the IHSSI County Survey Program. And finally, if that cemetery were also listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a star would also be over the site. Each symbol will pull information

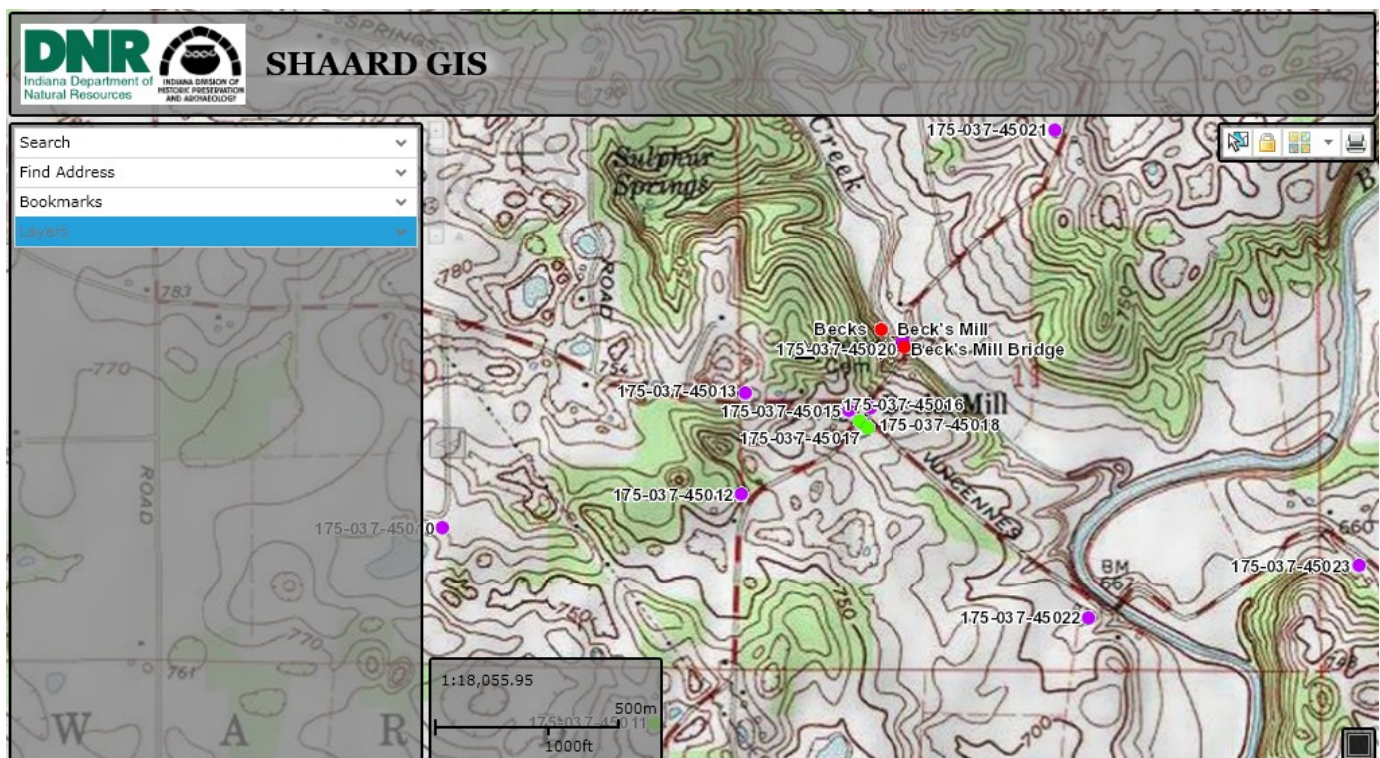
from a different part of the SHAARD database and in most cases, reviewing all three symbols (and the data which it pulls) is necessary to fully understand the history, integrity, and importance of the site.

Along with having a colored symbol, each site will have a label. Cemeteries, historic bridges, and National Register Sites will have the proper name of the site. It will only include one name (which it pulls from the SHAARD Database) and will not show all names by which the property is known. For example, a cemetery might be known locally as the Smith Cemetery, Johnson Road Cemetery, and Catholic Cemetery, but on the SHAARD GIS map it is labeled as “Smith.” This does not make the legal name of the cemetery “Smith Cemetery,” only that it was the first name listed in the database. For more information on naming of properties, contact the DHPA 317/234-1268.

Those sites listed in the IHSSI County Survey (marked by circles) will have instead of a name, a number label. The number represents its IHSSI County Survey Number. The first block of three digits identifies the county. The National Park Service assigns this number to identify the county for National Register nominations; the survey program retains this number to represent the county in the survey.

The second block of three digits identifies the USGS topographic quadrangle map on which the resource is located.

The last block of five digits forms a discrete site number for the resources. A site might also have a name (like Beck’s Mill), but through the IHSSI County Survey representation, will have only a number to identify it (175-037-45020).

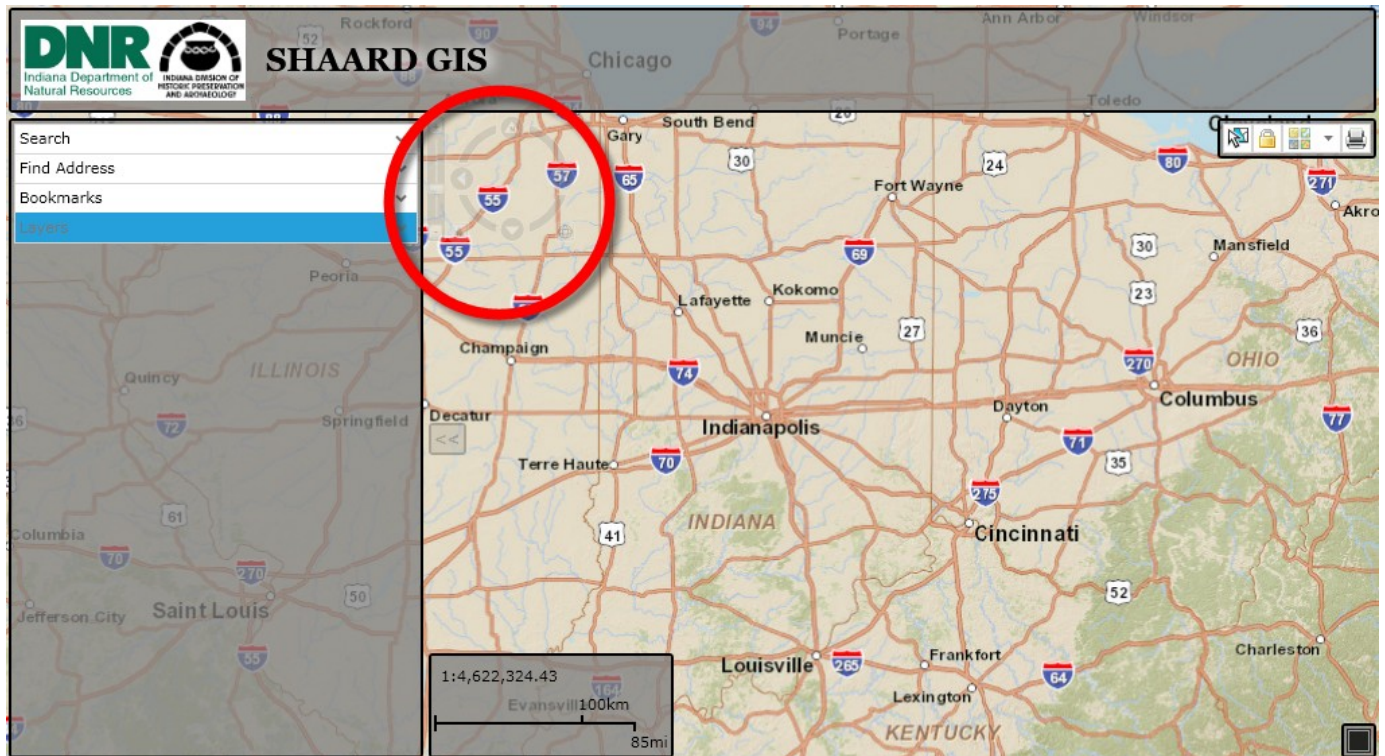


To scroll in closer to the state, you can do so in one of three ways:

Put your cursor over the area in which you would like to see closer, then double click with the left button on your mouse. Each time you double click, the location will get closer.

Or, you can use the roller on your mouse to scroll the map to a closer or more distant view.

Or, you can use the tool to the right of the Main Menu Bar. When the cursor is not over the tool, it fades away, but when your cursor moves over the tool, it becomes active and turns a light gray. To get the map closer, you can slide the bar towards the “+” sign, or click on the “+” sign on the tool.



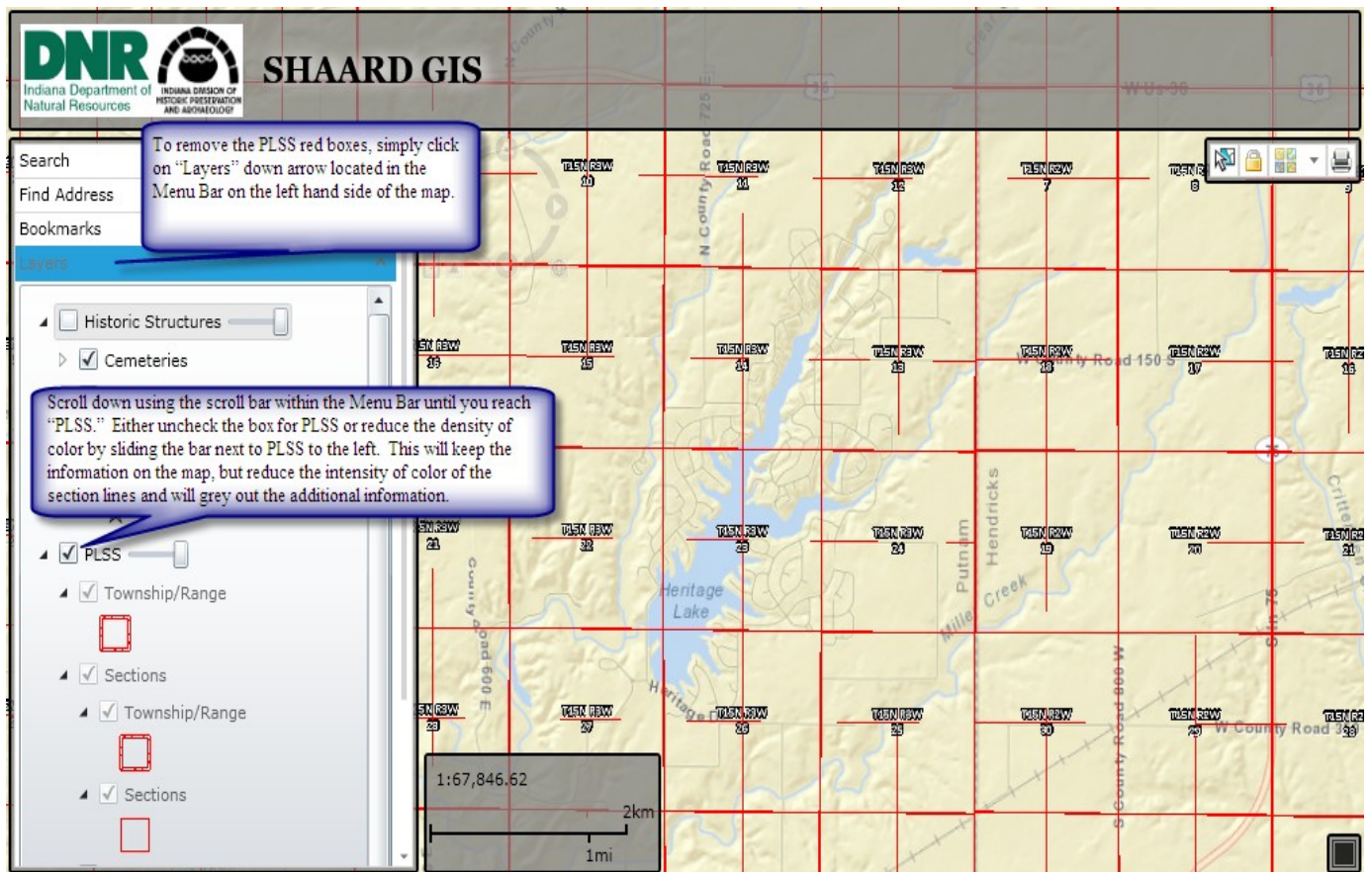
The round portion of the tool will re-center the map in the direction in which you click. For example, if you click on the upper, center (or North) tab, the map will re-center moving north. If you click on the right or east triangle tab, the map will re-center moving east.

Seeing section, township and range.

Currently, the default of the map is to not have showing the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), where you find a section, township, and range. Once turned on, this information will not be seen at the State Overview level, but as you scroll in closer to an area, the red boxes, which outline the sections can be seen. As you get to a closer view, in the center of the section, you will be able to view the township and range.

To see this information, simply click on the “Layers” down arrow located in the Menu Bar on the left hand side of the map. Scroll down using the scroll bar within the Menu Bar until you reach “PLSS.”

Check the box for PLSS to see the information. You can reduce the density of color by sliding the bar next to PLSS to the left. This will keep the information on the map, but reduce the intensity of color of the section lines and will grey out the additional information.

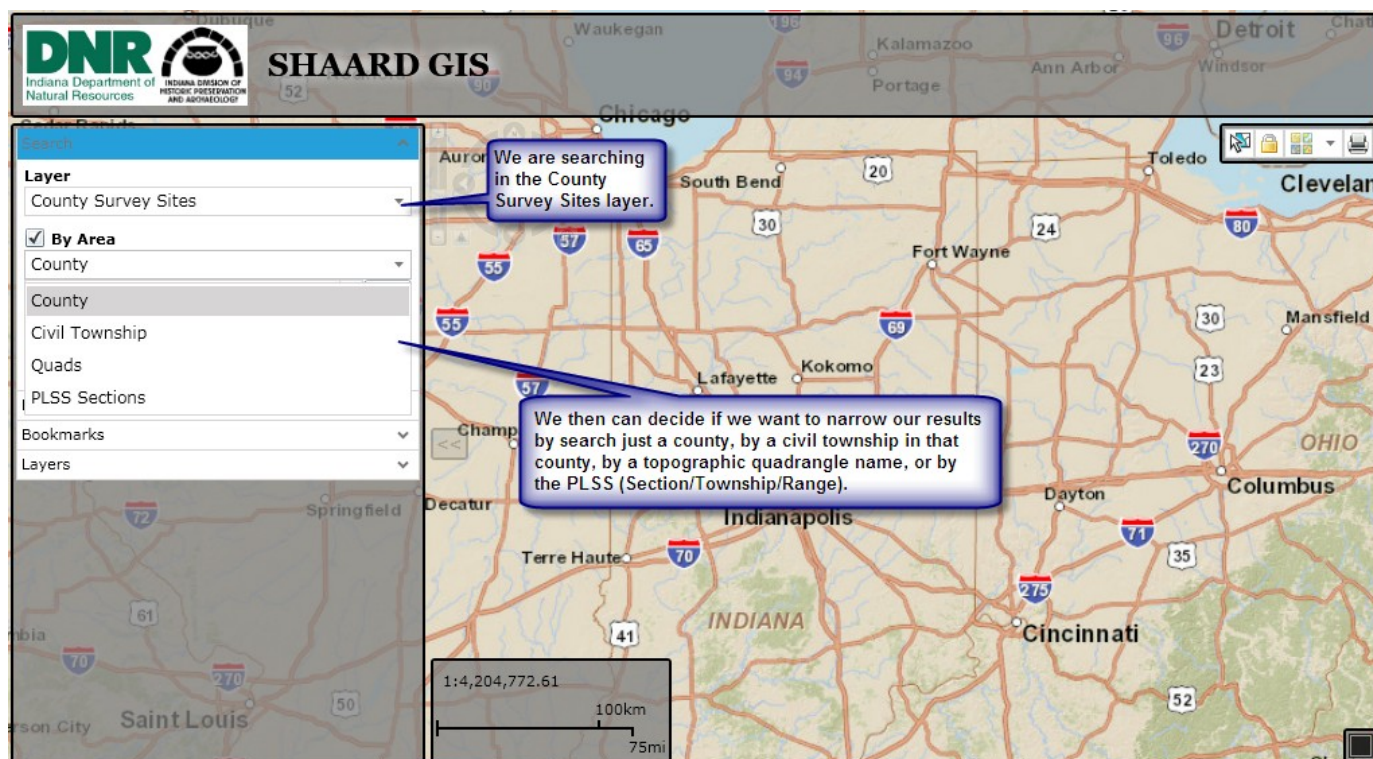


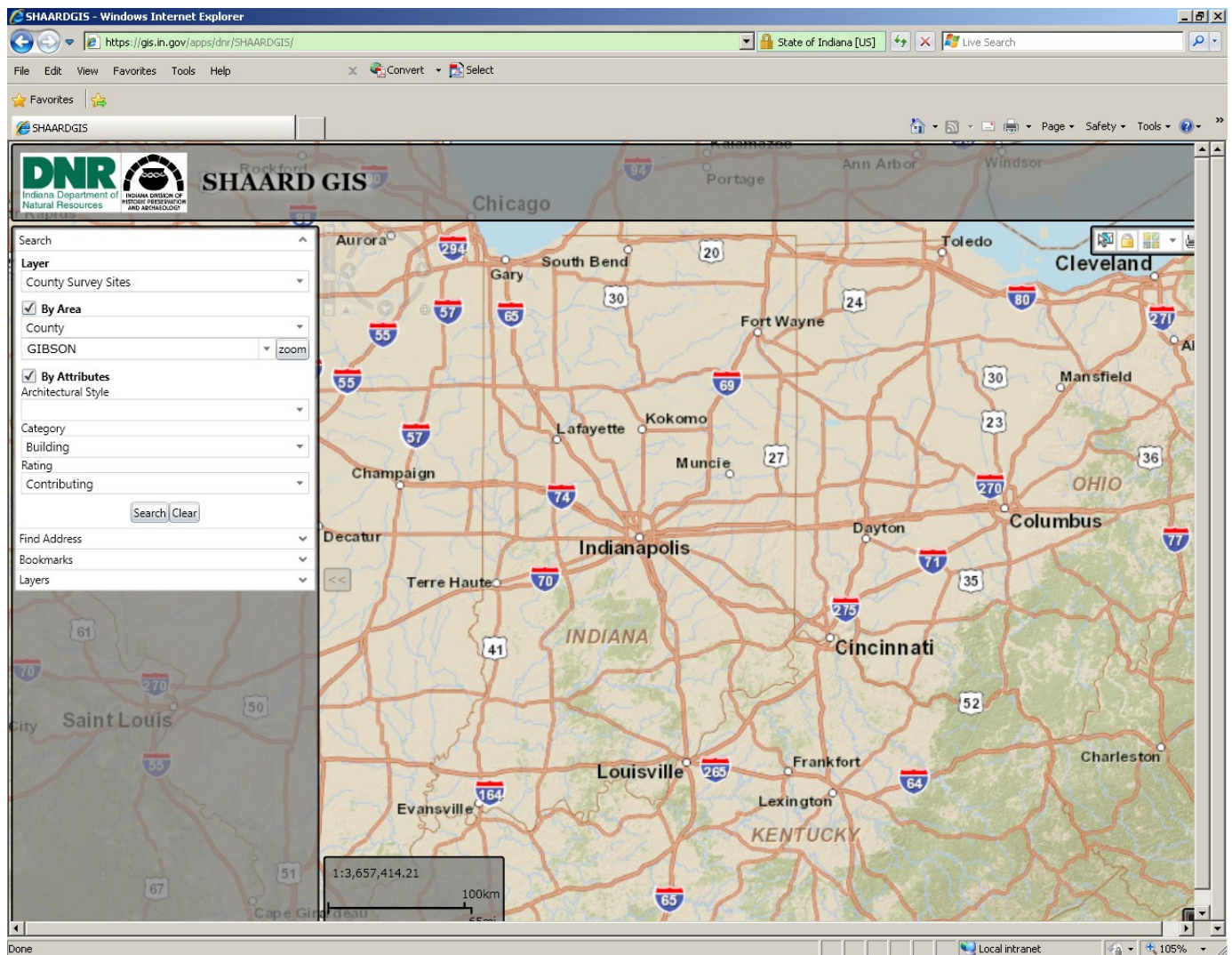
SEARCHING SHAARD GIS

Now that you have your map adjusted the way you want, you can search various categories.

First, click on the Search Arrow, located in the Main Menu on the left hand side of the map. Next, choose which category you would like to search: Cemeteries, County Survey Sites, Historic Bridges or National Register Sites. Even though you are searching one category, sites from all the categories will be visible on the map; you will just not be able to access the SHAARD database information for all categories at the same time.

Click on the category you which to search. For this example, we will search County Survey Sites.





Next you have the opportunity to search “By Area,” which will help you narrow down your search parameters. You can narrow down this search by County, Civil Township, Quads (topographic quadrangle name), or PLSS (Section, Township, Range).

Next you can narrow the search by clicking on attributes, so that the database searches for specific pieces.

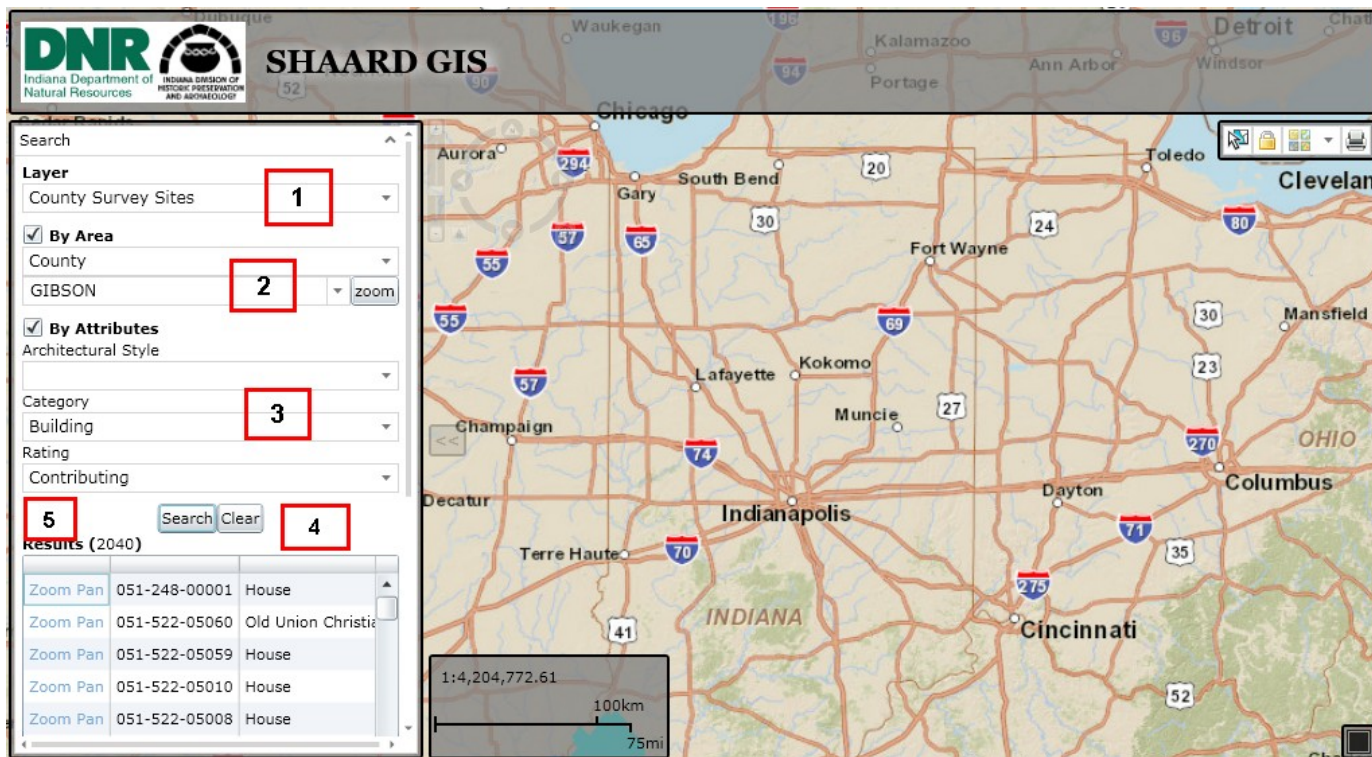
For County Survey Sites, the “By Attributes” you can search are; “Architectural Style,” “Category,” and “Rating.”

For Cemeteries, the “By Attributes” you can search are: “Historic Name.”

For Historic Bridges, the “By Attributes” categories include “Vernacular Style of Bridge” or “Architect.”

For National Register, the “By Attributes” categories include “Architectural Style,” “Category,” and “Historic Name.”

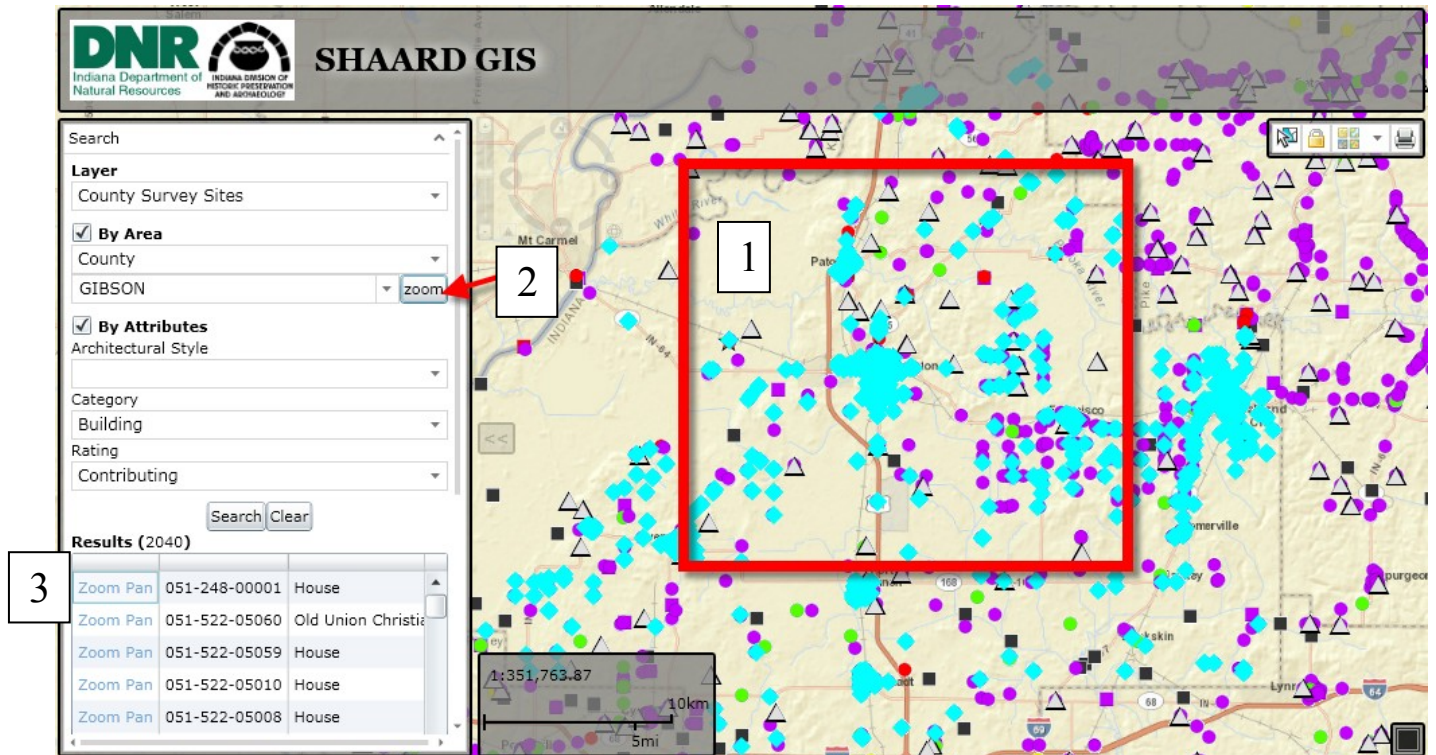
Improvements to SHAARD GIS may include more search parameters.



Once you have chosen your layer, area, and attributes, then click on the search button. If nothing is found through these search parameters, nothing will show up under the Search button.

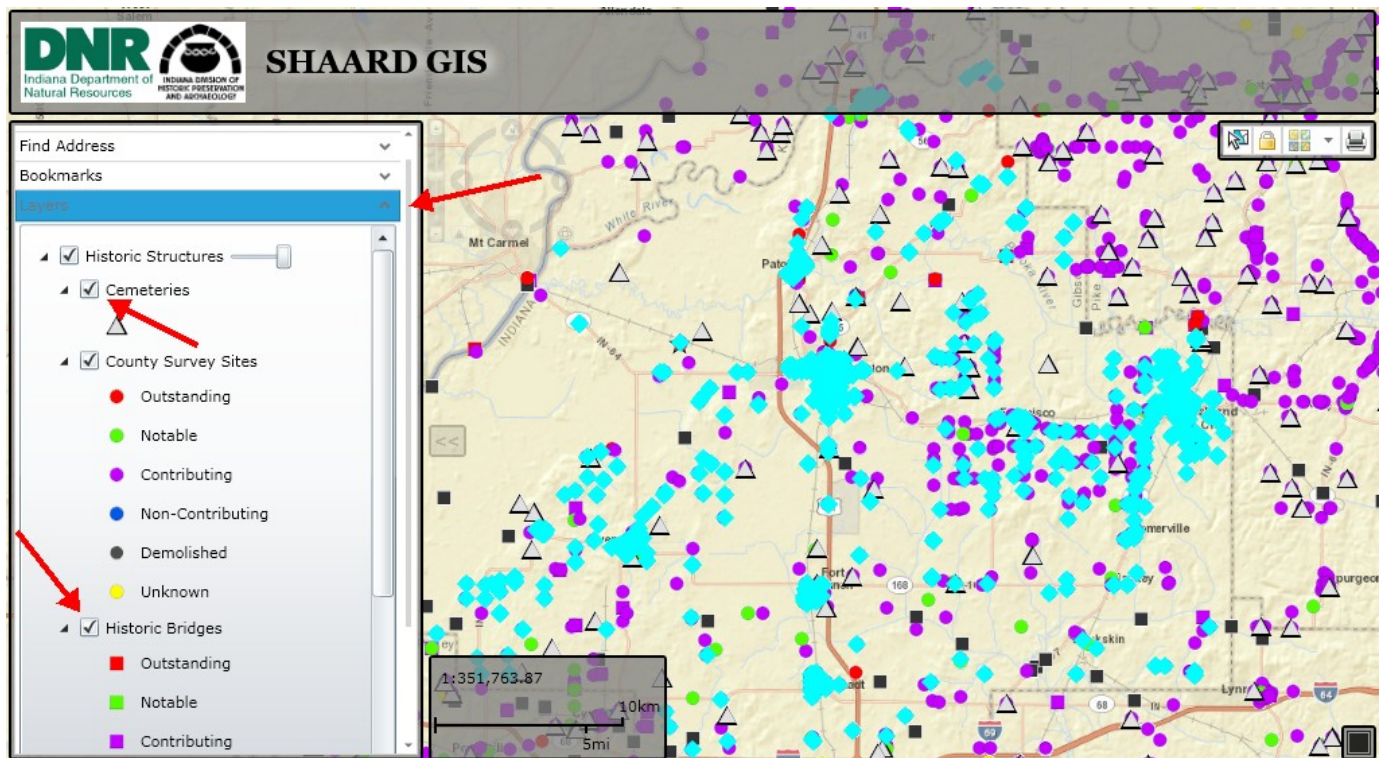
If there are resources fitting these search parameters, they will be listed beneath the Search button. In SHAARD, the database will only show 500 results at a time. In SHAARD GIS, however, it will display more than 500 sites.

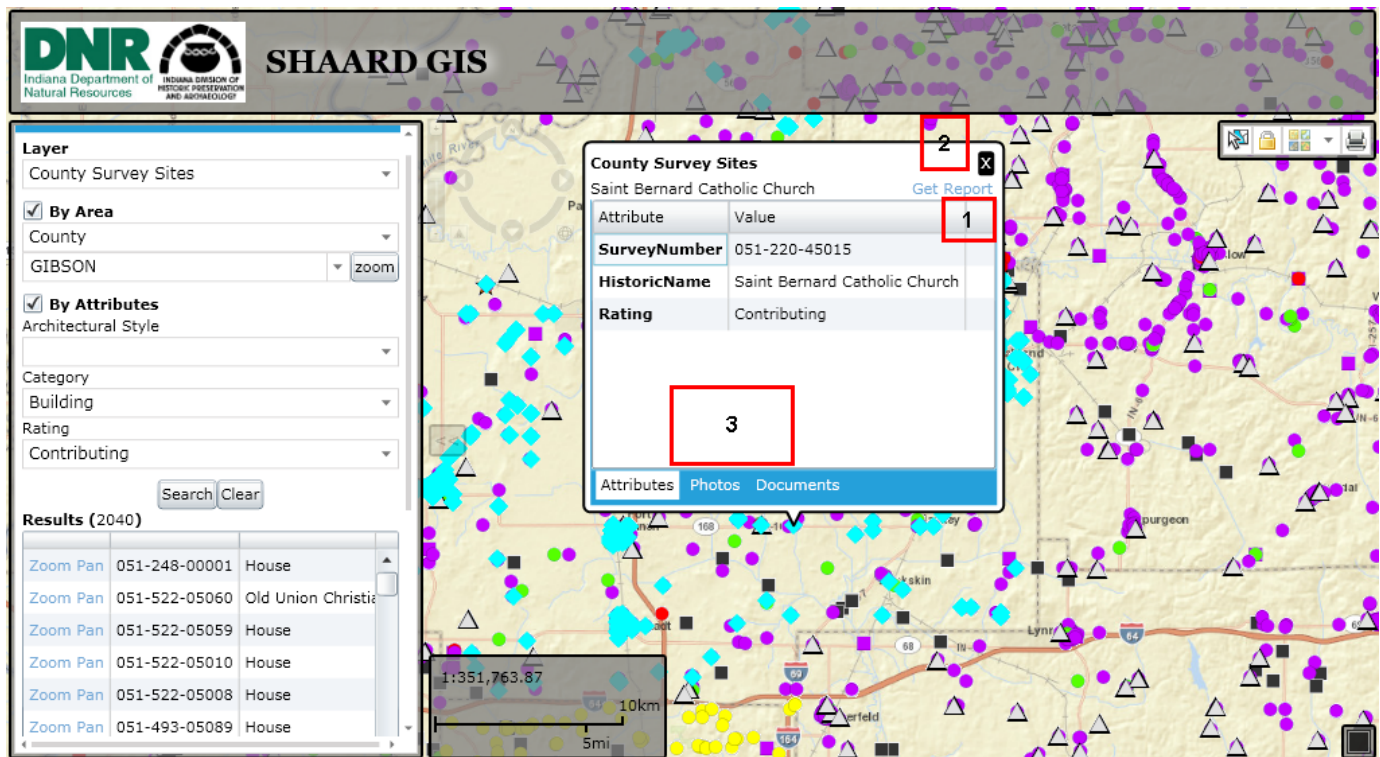
1. We searched on the County Survey Sites Layer.
2. We limited our search to Gibson County.
3. We limited it to only buildings that were rated “contributing.”
4. We hit the search button.
5. It resulted in 2040 structures.



1. You'll notice for your geographic area on the map, all the layers are visible. So while you searched for County Survey, you can still see the symbols for bridges, National Register or cemeteries. These other buttons will still have their color according to their rating. You will not be able to access the sites in the other layer categories, or their corresponding SHAARD database information.
2. But, the items pulled up in your search will be a light blue dot over the symbol for the resource type.
3. If you want to zoom to an overview of the entire area and not one specific site, click on the "zoom" button to the right.
4. If you want to see a specific site in your list, click on the zoom button to the left of the Name or Number. Clicking on the word Pan shows the resource at a further zoomed out layer than the zoom button will.

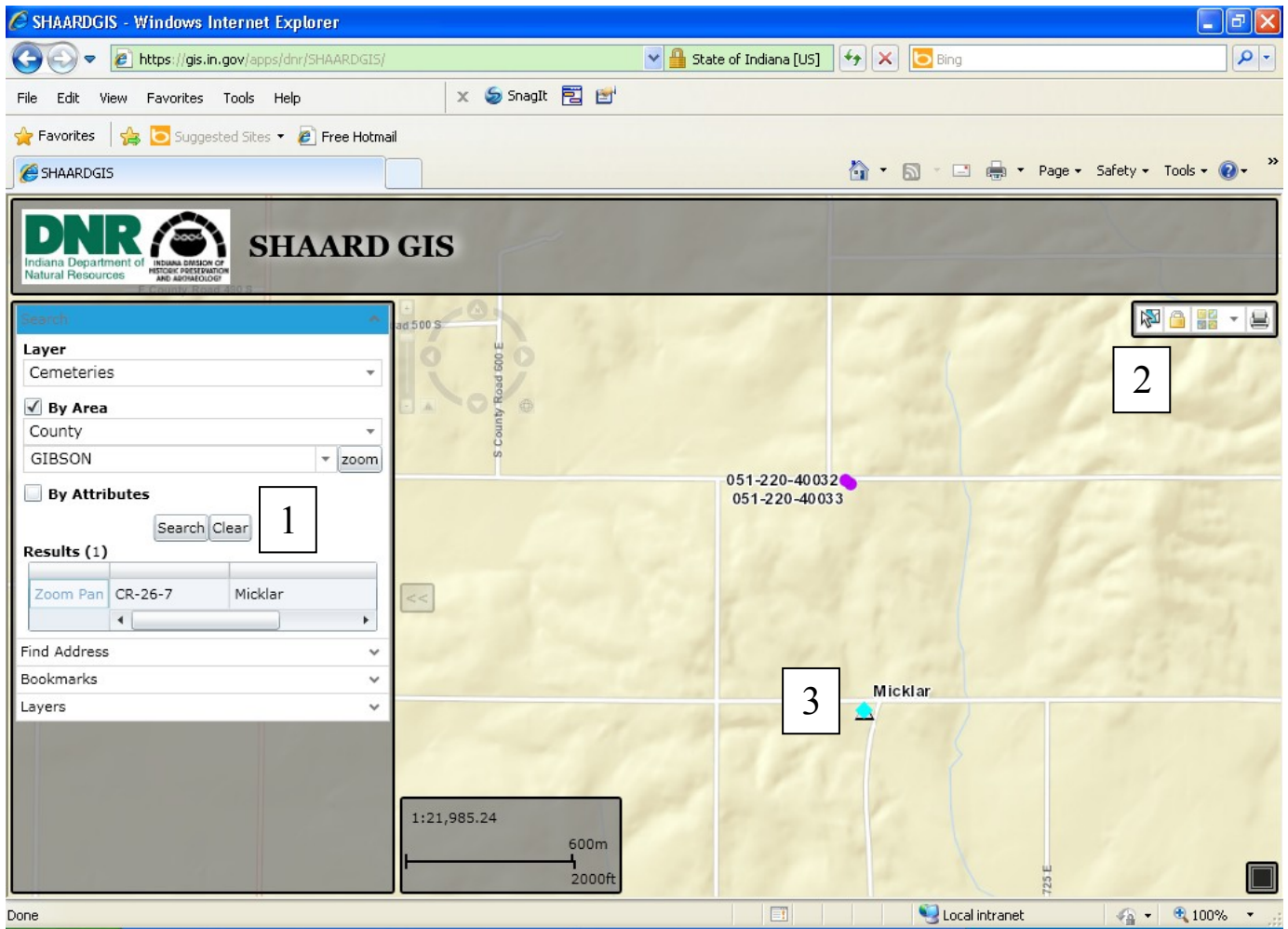
If you do not want to see the other layers (types of resources), you can remove them from your map by clicking on the Main Menu under “Layers.” Then you can uncheck the box for the resource which you do not wish on your map.





You can see more information on any resource that is highlighted clicking on the light blue dot. The information seen there is being pulled from the SHAARD database.

1. Clicking this button gets you the entire SHAARD Report
2. This “X” button cancels the information on this particular resource.
3. The information shown will include attributes (basic information), photos (if any exist in the database), and PDFs (if any exist in the database). These are visible quickly, at-a-glance by clicking on the appropriate tab.

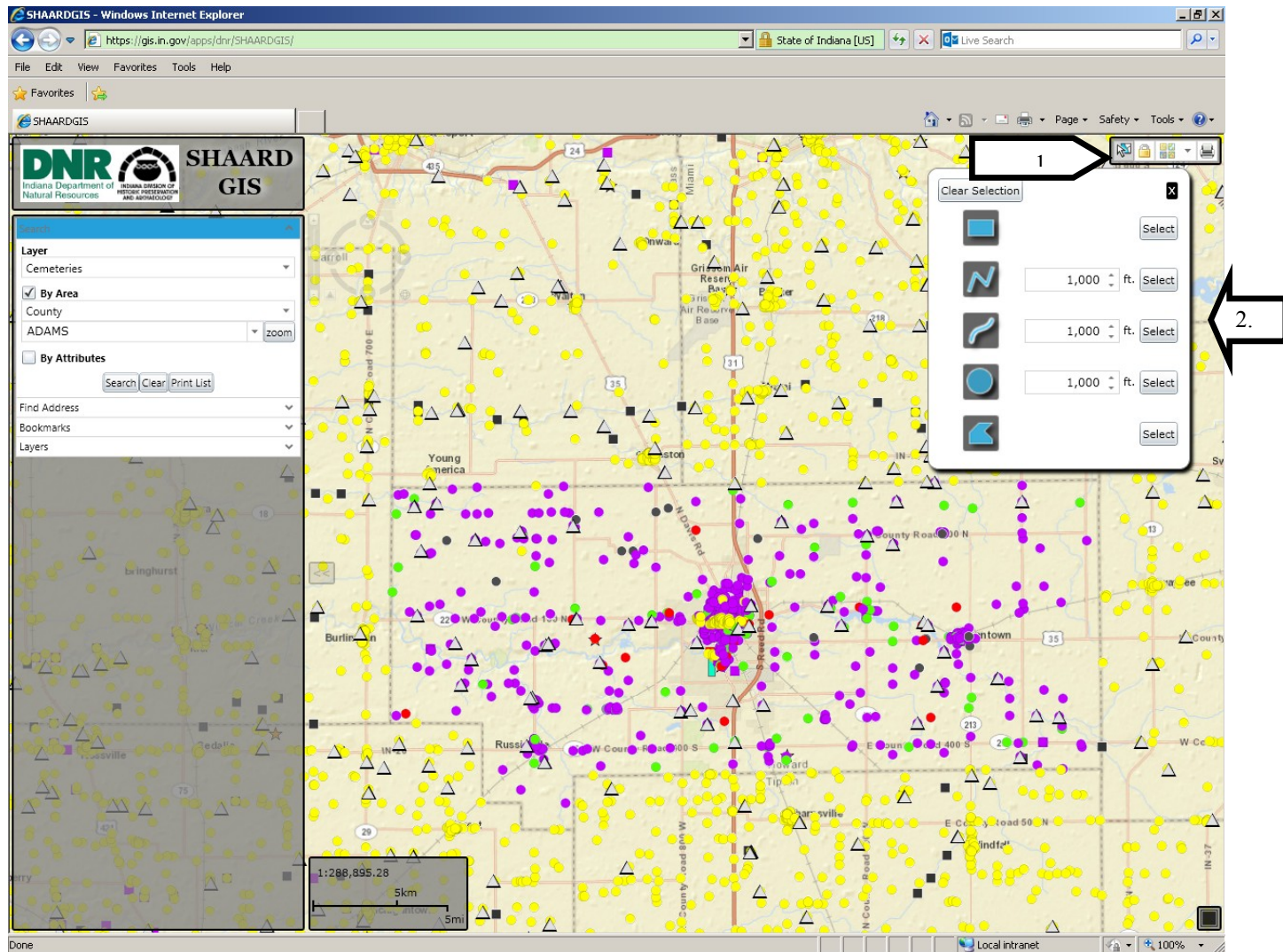


Let's say now that you are in the area through the County Survey Site Layer and now you want to see the information on a cemetery not identified with a county survey number or symbol.

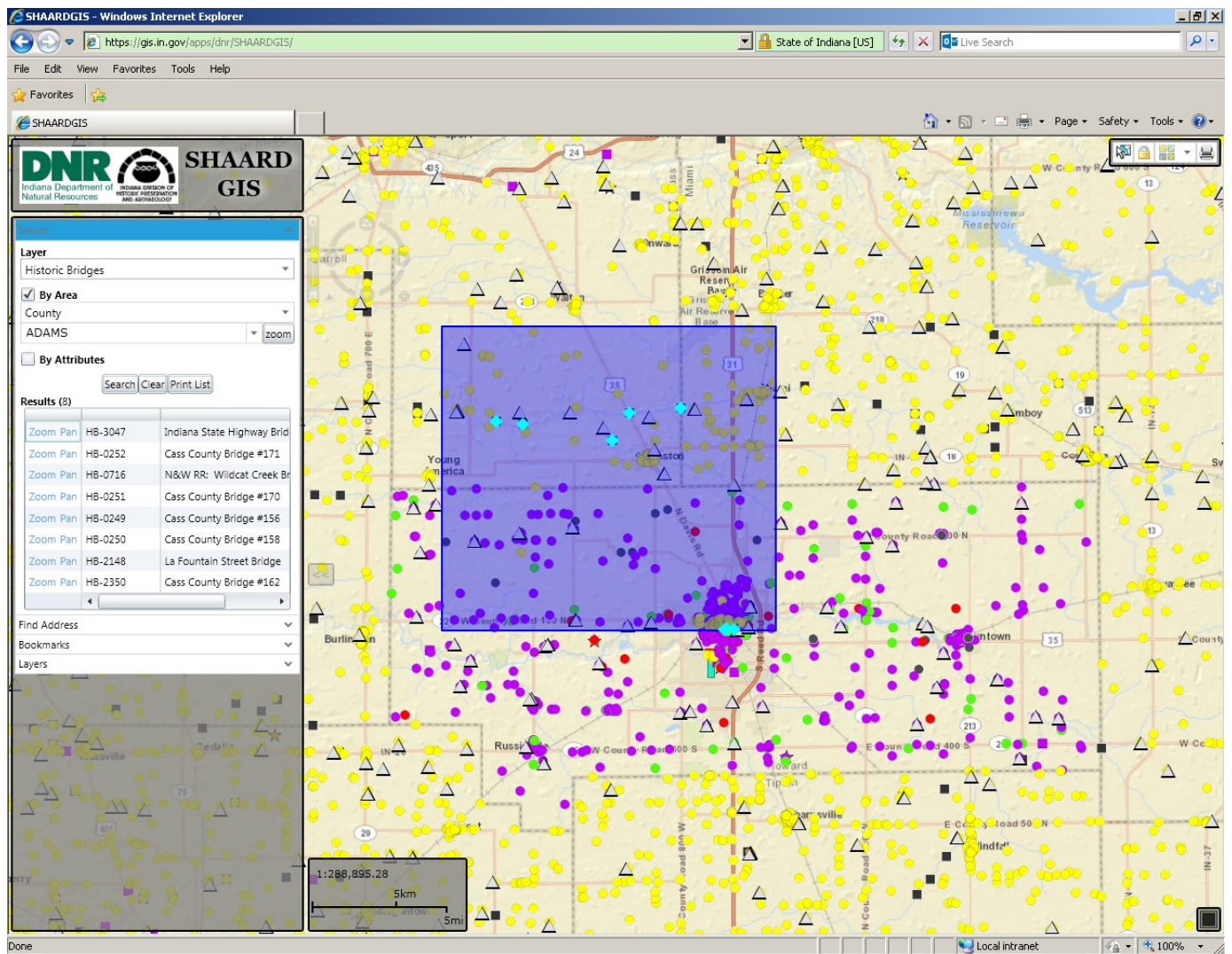
1. Simply, click clear on the left hand menu, change your layer you are looking at to the "Cemetery" layer.
2. Then click on the box with the arrow on the upper right hand corner.
3. Capture the cemetery in question. It will turn light blue. You can click on it and the SHAARD information will display.

Searching by using the buffering tool.

A buffer in GIS is an area defined by the bounding region at a specified maximum distance from an object. Buffering is the process of creation of a zone of specified distance, called Buffer zone, around features such as point, line or polygon features.



1. In SHAARD GIS you can create a buffer around a point using various shapes (circle, squares, lines, polygon, or freehand). To get the buffer tool, click on the far left tool in the tool bar.
2. Click on the shape style you wish to create.



When a shape is created, SHAARD GIS will highlight all the objects within that buffer. Currently, to see the SHAARD data about a site in a buffer zone, you must be in the layer. For example, to see the bridge data for a bridge in your buffered area, you must have the “bridge” layer selected. To see the other resources in the buffered area, you must change the layer.

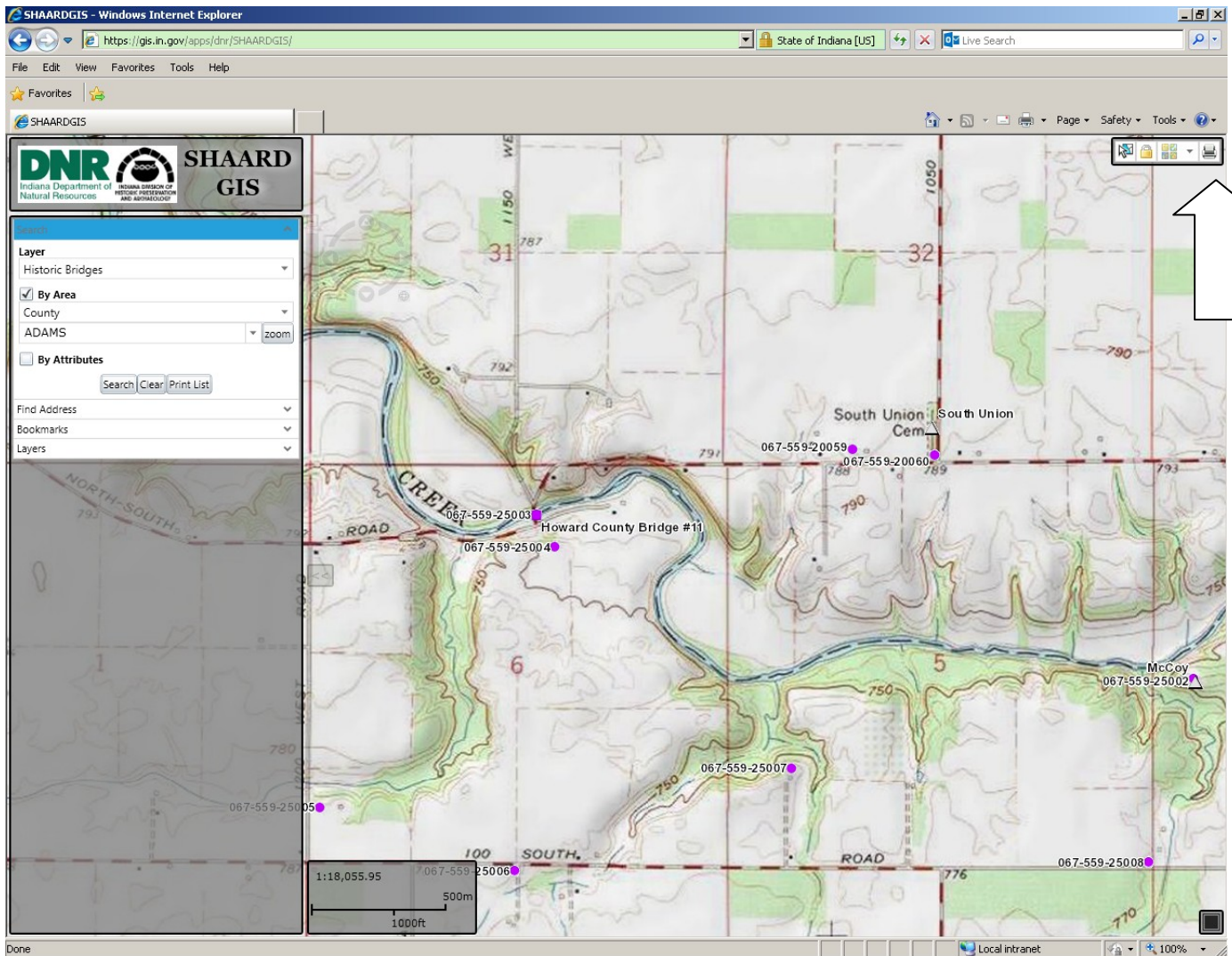
Other ways you can search:

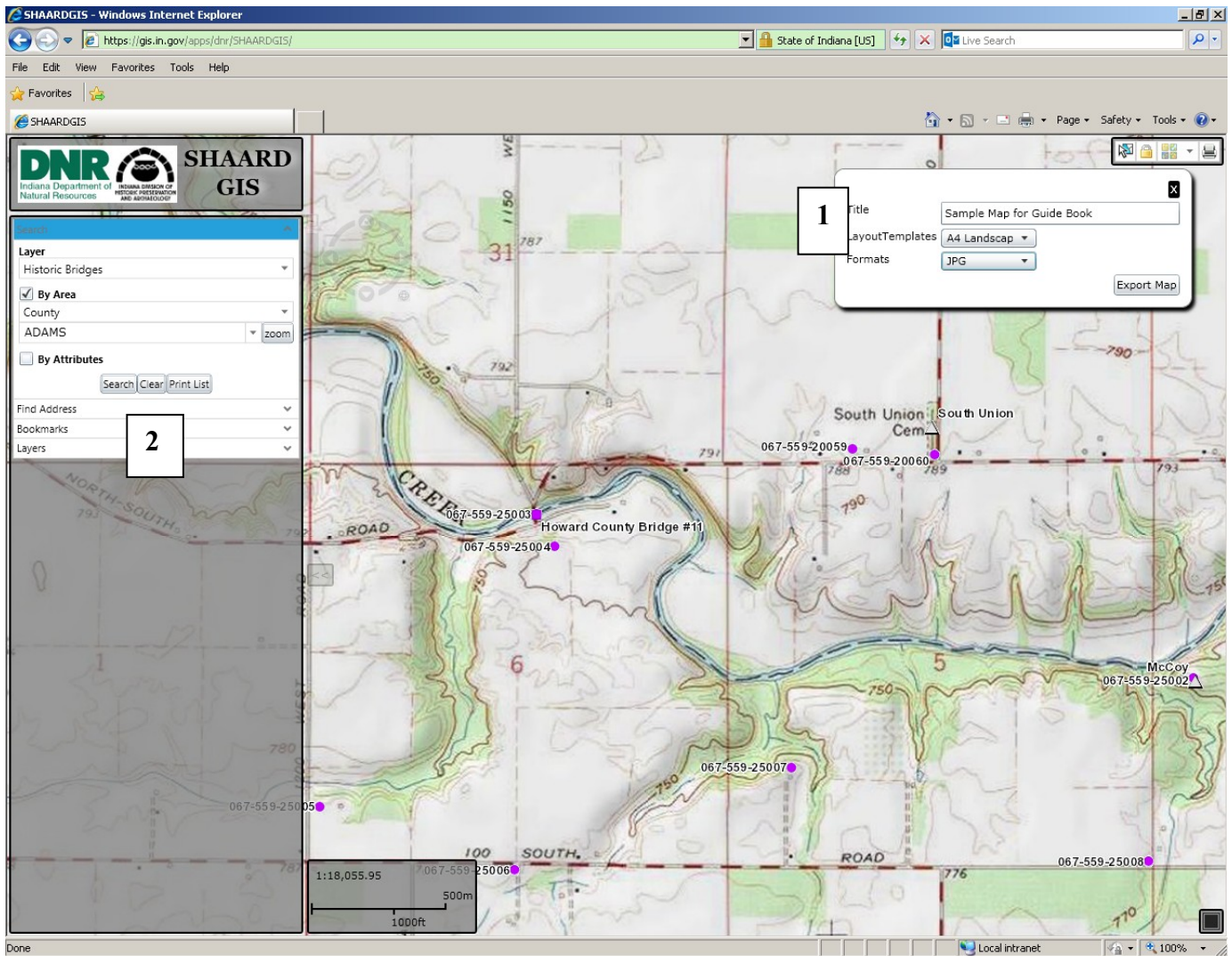
Currently there is a search mechanism for address. This information is not pulled from SHAARD, but from the main GIS database. You can put in the address (number, street, city, state - with commas between the street, city and state). Then hit search. The GIS database will give you close variations of the address from which you must choose. The possible sites are marked on the map with pins. You will also see the symbols for sites found in the SHAARD database.

PLSS is the Public Land Survey System (also known as Section/Township/Range). You can put this information in as a query to search a location and what is known in that location. The database searches by this variation: Township, Range, then Section – it must be in that order. You can either manually put in the information or scroll down the drop down menu to find your location.

Printing

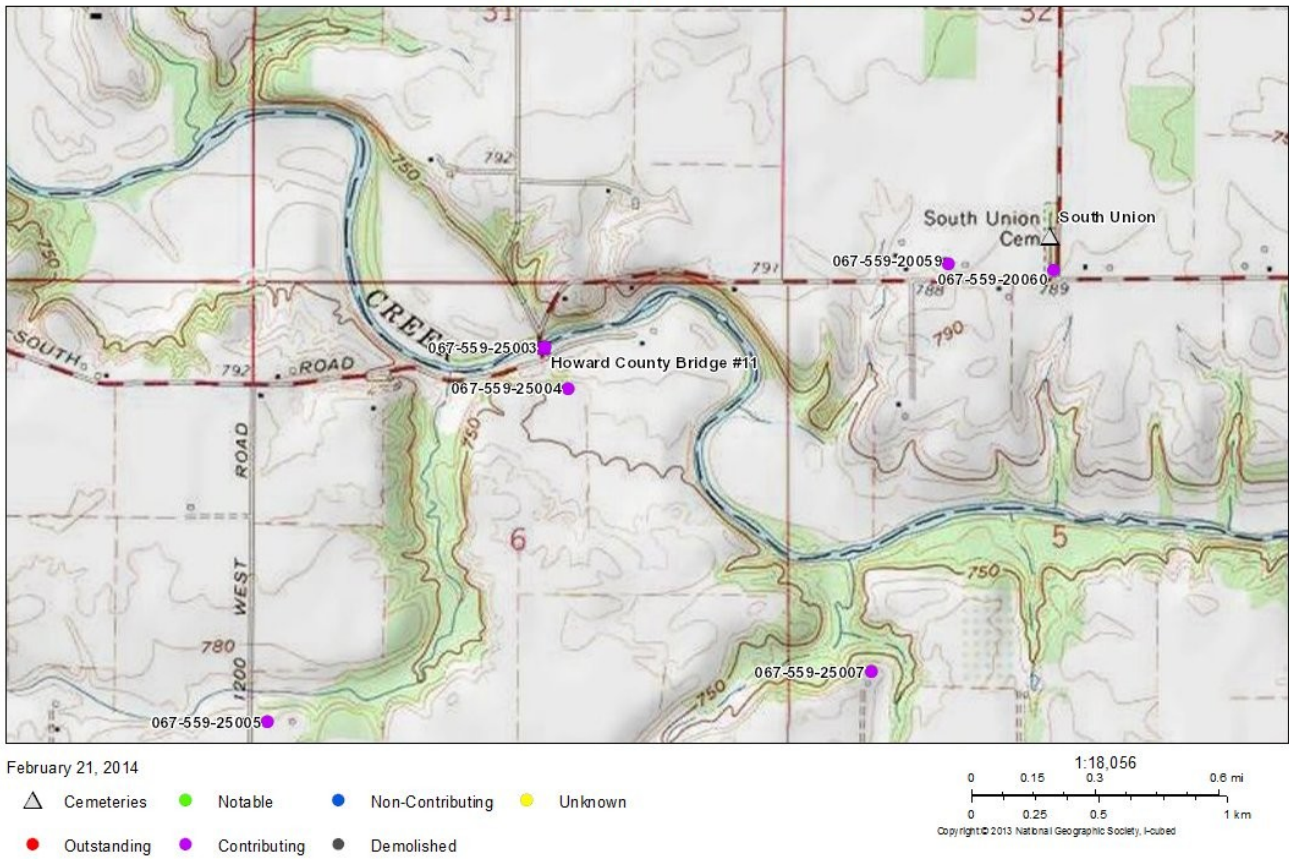
You can print your maps from SHAARD GIS. After getting the map settings as you like, scrolling into the geographic area you want on your map, and centering it as you would like it printed. Click on the far right hand button to start the printing process.





1. M Once the print process has been started, you will be asked to create a title (which will be seen on the printed version of the map), its orientation, and format to be saved. Then hit “export Map.”
2. The far left hand navigation information will not be on the printed map.

Sample Map for Guide Book



Your final map will have the date printed, a scale and what the symbols on the map represent. Future enhancements to SHAARD GIS plan for increased ability to customize the map.